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Letter dated 13 June 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Afghanistan submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

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Annex

Note verbale dated 10 June 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and, upon instructions from the Interim Administration of Afghanistan, would like to communicate the following in reference to the Committee's request of Member States to submit a country report on initiatives taken for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

The armed forces of Afghanistan have incessantly been engaged in combating and containing the spread of terrorism in Afghanistan and the region since the emergence of the Taliban and Al Qa'ida terrorist networks. As widespread reports of the international media have by now illustrated, the armed forces of Afghanistan, through its coordinated efforts with coalition forces, have rendered vital assistance to the international military campaign against terrorism.

In this context, the Interim Administration of Afghanistan feels that those efforts should be considered as practical steps that have supported the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

On behalf of the Interim Administration, the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations once again expresses full commitment to the fight against terrorism by taking further steps and measures in accordance with resolution 1373 (2001) at the national level and as part of the global effort.

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Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 14 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to draw your attention to the latest incidents in the continuing campaign of Palestinian terrorism directed against the citizens of Israel.

At approximately 7.40 p.m. (local time) on 11 June, a Palestinian suicide bomber entered a popular restaurant in the coastal Israeli city of Herzliya, asked the proprietor for a bottle of water, and then blew himself up. The explosives had been packed with nails and ball bearings to maximize the pain and suffering of the victims. A 15-year-old girl, Hadar Hershkowitz, was killed in the blast, and 11 others were wounded, one of them critically.

The Herzliya bombing capped a long day of Palestinian violence deliberately directed against Israeli civilians. That afternoon, three Israeli high school students were injured when Palestinian terrorists attacked their school bus. The explosion occurred as the students prepared to board the bus after a day spent at a cherry orchard. One student was seriously injured and evacuated to a Jerusalem hospital. That same day, in Jerusalem, a Palestinian man stabbed an Israeli policeman in the back with a knife. The officer was evacuated to a nearby hospital, where his condition was stabilized.

This past Saturday, 8 June, three Israelis were murdered when Palestinian terrorists infiltrated the community of Karmei Tzur before dawn. The terrorists dispersed through the community, firing indiscriminately at any human target they encountered. The terrorist organization Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

Meanwhile, Israeli forces have discovered an explosives laboratory in a Ramallah building belonging to Force 17, Chairman Arafat's personal security force. More than 10 powerful explosive charges in various stages of production, along with bags of TATP explosives, documents and Israeli Army uniforms were discovered in the building. In this connection, I should like to refer to the recent letter dated 10 June 2002 (A/ES-10/178-S/2002/650) from the Permanent Observer of Palestine, in which he condemns the very operation that discovered these

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explosives and consequently prevented several potential terrorist attacks. Despite the protestations of the Permanent Observer of Palestine, the discovery of the explosives confirms the necessity of the operation to protect Israeli citizens from the threat of terrorist attack.

This discovery, together with Chairman Arafat's recent request for the terrorist organizations Hamas and Islamic Jihad to join his Cabinet, further underscores the fact that the Palestinian leadership, while purporting to condemn terrorism for the benefit of Western audiences, is continuing to encourage attacks against Israelis. Were the Palestinians abiding by their signed commitments and the will of the international community and using their security forces to prevent, rather than perpetrate, acts of terrorism, Israeli military operations would be entirely unnecessary. Israel therefore holds the Palestinian leadership responsible for these acts of terror and stresses the urgent necessity for it to act immediately to bring these acts of terrorism to an immediate end.

In his above-mentioned letter, the Permanent Observer of Palestine has also accused Israel of "distorting" the meaning of Security Council resolution 242 (1967), citing as proof a recent article by Prime Minister Ariel Sharon that asserted that Israel could not withdraw to "vulnerable" borders or concede its right to live within secure and recognized boundaries. Israel remains committed to the achievement of genuine peace based on resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), as agreed between the parties. But the parties involved must be accurate in their presentation of those resolutions and the context in which they were adopted.

The principles for peacemaking laid out in resolution 242 (1967) were adopted in the aftermath of the 1967 Six Day War, in which Israel's very existence was threatened by a coalition of hostile Arab armies that had amassed troops along the fragile 1949 armistice lines with the declared intention of Israel's destruction. Far from an act of distortion, the statement of Prime Minister Sharon is in full accordance with the spirit and letter of resolution 242 (1967), which called, inter alia, for the right of States in the area "to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries" and the "termination of all claims or states of belligerency".

The true distortion is the oft-repeated claim that resolution 242 (1967) calls for full and complete withdrawal from the territories that came under Israeli control in 1967. In reality, the drafters of the resolution intentionally did not issue such a call. Proposals put forward to indicate a requirement for full withdrawal, such as the inclusion of the article "the" when describing the territories from which Israel should withdraw in a peace settlement, were deliberately rejected. This was in recognition of the fact that the establishment of secure and recognized boundaries should be based on negotiations between the parties rather than temporary and demonstrably vulnerable armistice lines.

It should also be noted that resolution 242 (1967) was drafted in relation to the "States in the area"; it did not directly refer to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The application of the principles of resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) to Israeli-Palestinian negotiations is a result of subsequent agreements between the parties. Indeed, no internationally recognized, secure border has ever existed in West Bank and Gaza Strip territory. The Palestinian agreement to conduct negotiations on the issue of borders in permanent status talks indicates that the Palestinians themselves have accepted the principle of territorial compromise in relation to the West Bank and Gaza Strip in accordance with resolution 242 (1967). In the words of Lord

Caradon, the chief architect of the resolution, in an interview with the *Beirut Daily Star* from 12 June 1974: "It would have been wrong to demand that Israel return to its positions of June 4,1967, because those positions were undesirable and artificial. After all, they were just the places where the soldiers of each side happened to be on the day the fighting stopped in 1948. They were just armistice lines. That's why we didn't demand that the Israelis return to them."

There is no alternative to the Palestinian leadership abiding by its signed commitments, the provisions of international law and the resolutions of the Security Council — all of which obligate the Palestinians to abandon the use of terror. Until such time as the Palestinian leadership takes steps to turn its condemnation of terrorism into action, Israel will be obliged, like any State, to protect its civilians from the unrelenting threat of Palestinian terror, and the path to reconciliation will be blocked.

I submit the present letter in follow-up to my numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that began in September 2000.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 42 and 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

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Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 12 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 28 May 2002 (A/56/966-S/2002/587), I have the honour to draw your attention to a further illegal action taken by the Republic of Turkey against the Republic of Cyprus.

I refer in particular to information regarding the increase in the number of Turkish troops in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus, which has already been characterized as "one of the most densely militarized areas in the world" by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his report to the Security Council of 10 December 1995 (S/1995/1020). Between 24 May and 9 June 2002, approximately 5,500 troops of the Turkish Armed Forces arrived and were deployed in the occupied area, a considerable reinforcement of the occupation force that raises the number of its troops to over 40,000.

That action flagrantly violates resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and other international organizations, such as the Non-Aligned Movement and the Commonwealth, which call, inter alia, for the withdrawal of the occupation troops from Cyprus.

The increase in Turkish troops follows other recent provocations by Turkey, such as the illegal entry into and conduct of research in the territorial waters and the continental shelf of Cyprus by the Turkish oceanographic vessel *Piri Reis* and the announcement by the subordinate local administration of the occupying power of the extension of its so-called "territorial waters" to 12 miles.

It is obvious that those actions constitute a deliberate attempt on the part of Ankara to create and maintain, at the local and regional levels, an atmosphere of tension, fear and intimidation. That situation victimizes both communities, including the Turkish Cypriot population, which has to live with the overbearing presence of the Turkish occupation troops in an environment of repression and the stifling of free expression. In that respect, I would like to underline the statement of the Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Mesut Yilmaz, published in the Turkish daily *Hurriyet* on 11 May 2001, that, "after 10 years the number of Turkish troops we deploy in Cyprus will be greater than the number of Turkish Cypriots living there".

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The international community expects the Government of Turkey to terminate its illegal occupation and behave in a completely different and certainly more responsible manner, especially during the present critical period, when direct talks are being held between President Clerides and the Turkish-Cypriot leader, Mr. R. Denktash, in an effort to achieve a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of Security Council resolutions. An important component of the solution will be the demilitarization of Cyprus, as proposed by President Clerides. Provocations, as we have witnessed recently, demonstrate a lack of political will and raise serious questions about the desire of the Turkish side to engage in those talks with good faith.

On behalf of the Government of Cyprus, I wish to register our strong protest and to urge you and the members of the Security Council to undertake the necessary démarches towards the Government of Turkey so that it will immediately reverse this new fait accompli and put an end to its aggressive policy, which is contrary to the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter. My Government will closely follow the developments on this issue, as well as the results of those démarches.

I should be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotos **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative